

## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

## THE BRILL PARDON.

The more the pardon of Brill by Governor Geary is considered the more indefensible does it appear, and it is astonishing to find Republican journals that profess to have a regard for decency and virtue attempting to extenuate the Governor's action. It is alleged that Brill is an old man, that he has a family depending upon him, and that his pardon was asked for by a large number of "influential" citizens, whose importunities his Excellency John W. Geary could not possibly refuse to listen to—all of which reasons for pardon would be equally as forcible if urged in behalf of any burglar or murderer now confined in the penitentiary. If Brill is not too old to commit crime he is not too old to suffer the full penalty, and he should have thought of his family before committing the deed for which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced. If Brill had been a Democrat, and Geary the chosen representative of the "unterrified" instead of being a shining light of Republicanism, we can well imagine the howl of indignation that would have gone up from the journals which are now endeavoring to represent this last abuse of the pardoning power as a commendable action. It is because Brill is a hanger-on of the Republican party, and because he allowed himself to be made use of by certain trading politicians of the Republican party to defeat the wishes of the people in their favor, that the attempt is now being made to apologize for the action of the Governor. The principle in a matter of this kind is the same, however, whether the offenders profess to call themselves Republicans or Democrats; and it certainly does not look very well for Republicans to abuse the Democrats for fraudulent practices at elections when they exonerate the same kind of performances if their own party is benefited. If the Republican party cannot maintain its ascendancy without ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and the falsification of election returns, the sooner it gives way to the Democracy the better, and the surest way to bring the party to destruction is to countenance the commission of just such crimes. There are attached to every party hosts of unprincipled political tricksters, whose only principles are to be on the winning side and to fill their own pockets at all hazards. Brill was the pliant instrument of an unscrupulous ring of men who have disgraced the Republican party of this city ever since its organization, and it was at their dictation that Geary granted the pardon. That the Governor is conscious of the fact that this transaction will not bear inspection is demonstrated, to our satisfaction at least, by the peremptory refusal of the State Department to permit the papers in the Brill case to be published. If this pardon was a proper one, and if it had been procured by proper means, there not only would not be any necessity for concealment, but the Governor would only be too glad to vindicate himself by showing upon what grounds, and at whose solicitation, the pardon was granted. Election frauds should be punished to the full extent of the law, no matter who commits them or to what party they may profess to belong. It is the duty of decent men of all parties to aid in bringing to punishment such offenders as Brill, and it is disgraceful that the Governor of this Commonwealth, at the bidding of a few party hacks, who will throw him overboard without mercy when they are done with him, should, for the sake of an insincere compliment at the hands of a party convention, abuse the prerogative of pardon and practically make himself an apologist for such a crime as that for which Brill was convicted.

## AMENDMENT OF THE LIBEL LAW.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday which proposed to amend the law of libel that in all prosecutions it shall be competent for the defense to produce testimony to prove the truthfulness of the alleged libel, and that its publication was not prompted by malice, but was for the public benefit. Such a change of the law would apparently still leave to courts and juries the power to determine whether the offending publisher could thoroughly justify his obnoxious publication; and the spirit of the age, as well as the important public duties performed by newspapers, demands some such modification. For wanton, malicious, unnecessary, and injurious newspaper attacks upon private character it is right that private citizens should have a speedy and certain remedy; and it is right that a tolerably severe libel law should be left upon the statute books to furnish the means of redress against such wrongs. On the other hand, the freedom of newspaper comment on public events, public questions, public officials, and aspirants for office is the

vital essence of a genuine republicanism system of government, because it is folly to talk of a people governing a nation, State, or city, if all the facts affecting such government are not freely and clearly disclosed through the agency of the press. The existing laws and constitutional guarantees provide for free comment on officials, office-holders, and governmental affairs. But there is a large, legitimate domain of newspaper comment in which the press is not so well protected as it should be. It has become one of its accepted duties to expose frauds of various descriptions, and to aid in the detection of crime. In assisting the officers of justice to track down a fugitive murderer, in unearthing dens of iniquity, in calling the attention of Courts and juries, as well as Legislatures and Congresses, to crying evils, it is forever laboring to promote the best interests of the body politic. Sometimes, however, in discharging these duties, mistakes are inadvertently made and injuries are inflicted upon innocent private individuals; but it seems only fair and just that where the publisher can prove that his statements were true, or that they were made for an unquestionably good purpose, such considerations should be allowed to have due weight with a jury. The control of newspapers sometimes passes into the hands of utterly reckless men, who do not hesitate to wantonly assail private character or to publish unblushing falsehoods; and it is to the interest of all properly conducted newspapers, as well as the public, that the courts should furnish a speedy remedy for such journalistic outrages. Even the truth, so far as it is applicable to private character, should not be published, unless some important public purpose is to be served thereby. But if an expert pickpocket visits a country town for the express purpose of plying his nefarious vocation, surely an editor should not be punished as a libeller for putting his readers on their guard against such a rascal, and denied an opportunity alike of proving the guilt of the pickpocket and the good motive which induced the publication. So, in a hunt for a murderer. The whole country was excited over the Nathan murder. Various individuals were suspected, and the supplied proofs of their guilt were freely discussed. As the law now stands several of these suspected persons can institute a series of libel suits, with a fair prospect of success; but it is not just, after the newspapers aid in tracking down many real criminals, that they should be continually liable to punishment for their occasional mistakes.

Fortunately for the press, its most important rights are guaranteed by constitutional provisions. But in the details and forms of legal proceedings against it, there is still retained some of the worst machinery of the common law of England, which was devised for the express purpose of destroying the liberty of journalism. All such antiquated, arbitrary, and iniquitous relics of English despotism should be destroyed.

## THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Nagle, and promptly passed by the Senate, will not answer, and the Washington Square property-holders and the members of the Legislature may as well make up their minds to the fact that all the public buildings must and will be put up on Penn Square. Mr. Nagle's bill, by authorizing the construction of the municipal offices on the four Penn Squares, and by retaining the courts and their offices in their present locality, practically surrenders to the Washington Square ring most of what they ask for; and it is, like all the other bills introduced at the present session of the Legislature, a disgraceful trick to defeat the expressed wishes of the people of this city. Property must be very valuable in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares, or the holders of it could not be able to pay in the manner they are doing to carry their point.

But, after all, money cannot do everything, and although the Senate is willing to do the bidding of the anti-Penn Square ring, the House is not yet captured, nor is it likely to be. There is some force yet in public opinion, and certain Philadelphia members of the Legislature have too much regard for their future political prospects to dare to upset the verdict of the people of this city as expressed at the October election.

Apart from every other consideration, it would be a piece of utter folly to attempt to divide the public offices in the manner proposed by the Nagle bill. If the public buildings are to be put up with a regard for economy; if they are to be heated, lighted, ventilated, and cared for economically; and if they are to be architecturally ornamental to the city, they must be together, and the only proper site for them is at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, just where the commissioners have proposed to put them, with the approbation of all the citizens of Philadelphia except certain property-holders who are interested in other localities and certain old fogies who make it a point to protest against every public improvement that may be proposed. The Nagle bill is nothing but the mean trick of men who are determined to rule or ruin, and it is the last desperate effort of an unscrupulous ring of interested persons who are determined to leave nothing undone to carry their point and to prevent the public buildings from being placed where the people of Philadelphia have decided that they should be. The only proper disposition that can be made of this bill is for the House to squelch it in the same manner that it did its predecessors. This we are certain will be done, and with the failure of their last attempt to upset the popular verdict of last October, it is to be hoped that the anti-Penn Squarites will be forced to come to the conclusion that it is no use for them longer to kick against the pricks, and that they had better give up their project for placing any of the public buildings upon either Washington or Independence Square as a bad job.

It is announced that the accounts of the United States Navy Department in England have been transferred from the house of Baring Brothers & Co. to the recently-established house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., at London. Baring Brothers have had the management of these funds for over thirty years, and the change is a very flattering recognition of the new firm. The other United States accounts, held for a long time by English houses, will also at no distant period be placed in the hands of American brokers. The house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., although but recently established, has already won for itself a first-class reputation among the great English financial firms.

## RE DEMOCRACY.

Captain James H. Cooper, the Candidate for Surveyor-General.

Captain James H. Cooper, of Lawrence County, who received the nomination for Surveyor-General at the recent Democratic State Convention, is a native of Allegheny county. Losing both his parents in early life, he had something of a struggle with the world, and is what is known as a "self-made man." At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in a company which was recruited in Lawrence county, and afterwards became well known as Battery B, of the 1st Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserves. Mr. Cooper was chosen orderly sergeant at the start, and was chosen captain on the reorganization of the regiment to which it was attached. Captain Cooper participated with his battery in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from the beginning of the war until August 1864, when he returned home, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. On being mustered out the officers of the other batteries of the regiment joined in recommending him for the colonelcy, this recommendation being endorsed by General Meade and other officers of high rank.

Captain Cooper has never held any civil office. At the organization of the present Legislature, he was made the Democratic candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, but the Republicans having a fair majority, was defeated, as a matter of course. At the same time, the Republican Senators cast their votes for him for Sergeant-at-Arms of the upper branch of the Legislature, hoping to attract one or two Democratic votes, and thus defeat the caucus nominee of the majority. Captain Cooper, however, was too true a party man to attempt to slip into office in this flanking fashion, and his involuntary candidacy in the Senate was a failure. His friends claim for him unquestioned integrity and fine business qualifications. Being happily unknown to the people of the State in civil life, this claim must be allowed to pass for the present.

## OBITUARY.

Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris.

A cable telegram from Versailles states that on Tuesday night the Archbishop of Paris, ten hostages, and nearly fifty priests, were murdered in cold blood by the Communists at Mazas prison. As this announcement comes in the shape of a special despatch to the New York World, which is exceedingly given to sensationalism in its European special, there is some probability that it is nothing more than a street rumor, and that the wretches who have laid the finest buildings of Paris in ashes have not been guilty of this crowning infamy. If it should prove true that Archbishop Darboy and his companions in pri-on have been murdered, as stated, the Communal revolt of 1870 will deserve to be forgotten in the Reign of Terror of the First Revolution in downright infamy.

Georges Darboy, D. D., was born at Fayt-Billot, in the Department of Haut-Marne, on the 16th of January, 1813, being a fellow-countryman of Mgr. Morlot. He was for some time Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Laon. In 1846 he went to Paris, where he was appointed by Mgr. Affre chaplain to the College Henri IV. Mgr. Sibour made him honorary vicar, with the mission of inspecting the religious instruction in the colleges of the diocese. These different functions brought him in relation with a very large number of families, and procured him friends in various quarters. In 1854 he accompanied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; was named by the Emperor to the Episcopal See of Nancy in 1859; and was promoted to the Archbishopric of Paris in January, 1868. He is known as the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible," "L'Introduction à l'imitation de Jesus Christ," and other works. Mgr. Darboy received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, August 12, 1860, and was promoted Grand Officer, August 14, 1868.

Archbishop Darboy has long enjoyed the reputation of being a man of extremely liberal views, both as the head of the see of Paris and as a member of the French Senate under the Empire, which position he held by virtue of his archiepiscopal office. In November, 1861, he made a speech on the Roman question which created a profound sensation and served to alienate him from the Pope and the favor of the Roman hierarchy. The liberal position taken by him in the Hyacinthe troubles, last year, tended but little to restore him to Papal favor.

Since then the Archbishop had not appeared prominently in public affairs until the outbreak of the Communal revolt. On the 7th of April he was arrested by the Communal authorities, in company with his sister and the curés of several Paris churches. Every article of value in their habitations was carried off, their residences being literally sacked. The Archbishop was conducted to Mazas prison, where he was immured in a cell about six feet by ten in dimensions, and lighted by one small window. He was allowed to receive his food from his friends outside the prison, but that was about the only privilege accorded him. He was not permitted to see any newspapers or to receive in any way intelligence of passing events. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, who was permitted to visit him on April 29, was the first person from outside the prison that he was suffered to see. Mr. Washburne on that day interceded in his behalf, but could extract no concessions from the Communal leaders, who declared that the Archbishop was held simply as a hostage, save the permission to visit him freely at any time. Previous to the visit of Mr. Washburne, the Archbishop made an appeal to President Thiers to stop the cruelties with the persecution of which the Commune accused the Versailles Government. His appeal was couched in touching terms. "This request," he wrote, "comes from the heart of a man who of late has seen much misery. It comes from a French heart which bleeds at the misfortunes of our own country. It comes from a religious heart, ready to sacrifice everything, even life, to save those whom God has made his flock and fellow-citizens." In response to this appeal, M. Thiers wrote a letter to the Archbishop, characterizing the allegations of cruelty on the part of the legitimate government as absolutely false.

Subsequent to Mr. Washburne's intercession in behalf of the Archbishop, the German authorities made an effort to save him from the fate which hung over him as long as he was in the power of the Communists. They endeavored to interfere in the struggle between the Government and the Commune in case of any mishap to the Archbishop. Mgr. Darboy remained secure until the entrance of the Versaillesists into the city, on the 21st instant, and the whole civilized world will await with anxiety the confirmation or denial of the report of his brutal murder. It is a noteworthy fact that Archbishop Darboy, if he has been murdered, will be the third Archbishop of Paris who has met a violent death within a quarter of a century. His predecessor, Mgr. Affre, was brutally shot during the troubles of June, 1848, after he had taken his stand on a barricade, armed only with his golden cross and an olive branch, to plead for peace between the combatants; and still later, another Archbishop of Paris was assassinated in church.

## NOTICES.

PRICES AND STYLES RIGHT.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.  
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

1805. FINE GROCERIES. 1805.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,  
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,  
Invites the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings to their large and fresh stock of

FINE GROCERIES,  
Which they offer at greatly reduced prices.  
Families about removing to the country can find here a full supply of everything fine in the Grocery line. All orders given will be accurately packed, and delivered free of charge to the depot. All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.

CLOTHING.  
THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS  
Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at

Thousands and Thousands  
Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at

Thousands and Thousands  
Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at

Thousands and Thousands  
Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at

Particularly the  
TEN DOLLAR SUITS.  
NOBODY CAN BEAT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL  
OF  
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMEENTS  
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.  
HABILES STOKES & CO.  
UNDER THE  
CONTINENTAL HOTEL  
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

FOR T A FASHIONABLE  
I L O R I N G  
SPRING, DURABLE,  
FOR SUMMER, CHEAP.

WESTON & BROTHER,  
TAILORS,  
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store  
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF  
THE SEASON  
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.  
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE  
PRICE. 48 3mry  
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY  
RAILROAD LEASE.  
STOCKHOLDERS

Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,  
No. 215 South DELAWARE Avenue.  
D. M. ROBINSON,  
No. 138 South THIRD Street.

GAW, BACON & CO.,  
No. 315 WALNUT Street.  
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO.,  
No. 326 WALNUT Street.

BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.  
5 54 10t

FINANCIAL.  
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., Paris,  
IN FRANCE,  
OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,  
IN ENGLAND.

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,  
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE  
WHEELER & WILSON  
SEWING MACHINE.  
For Sale on Easy Terms.  
No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE  
WHEELER & WILSON  
SEWING MACHINE.  
For Sale on Easy Terms.  
No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"LACES."  
We have now in store a handsome assortment of

Llama Lace Sacques,  
Flowing and Closed Sleeves,  
AND  
Llama Lace Pointes,

In all quantities,  
Which we offer at exceedingly  
LOW PRICES.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,  
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,  
5 52 wmsmry PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,  
No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of  
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,  
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,  
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAWP IN  
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mry

PARASOLS, 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, \$26, \$26.25, \$26.50, \$26.75, \$27, \$27.25, \$27.50, \$27.75, \$28, \$28.25, \$28.50, \$28.75, \$29, \$29.25, \$29.50, \$29.75, \$30, \$30.25, \$30.50, \$30.75, \$31, \$31.25, \$31.50, \$31.75, \$32, \$32.25, \$32.50, \$32.75, \$33, \$33.25, \$33.50, \$33.75, \$34, \$34.25, \$34.50, \$34.75, \$35, \$35.25, \$35.50, \$35.75, \$36, \$36.25, \$36.50, \$36.75, \$37, \$37.25, \$37.50, \$37.75, \$38, \$38.25, \$38.50, \$38.75, \$39, \$39.25, \$39.50, \$39.75, \$40, \$40.25, \$40.50, \$40.75, \$41, \$41.25, \$41.50, \$41.75, \$42, \$42.25, \$42.50, \$42.75, \$43, \$43.25, \$43.50, \$43.75, \$44, \$44.25, \$44.50, \$44.75, \$45, \$45.25, \$45.50, \$45.75, \$46, \$46.25, \$46.50, \$46.75, \$47, \$47.25, \$47.50, \$47.75, \$48, \$48.25, \$48.50, \$48.75, \$49, \$49.25, \$49.50, \$49.75, \$50, \$50.25, \$50.50, \$50.75, \$51, \$51.25, \$51.50, \$51.75, \$52, \$52.25, \$52.50, \$52.75, \$53, \$53.25, \$53.50, \$53.75, \$54, \$54.25, \$54.50, \$54.75, \$55, \$55.25, \$55.50, \$55.75, \$56, \$56.25, \$56.50, \$56.75, \$57, \$57.25, \$57.50, \$57.75, \$58, \$58.25, \$58.50, \$58.75, \$59, \$59.25, \$59.50, \$59.75, \$60, \$60.25, \$60.50, \$60.75, \$61, \$61.25, \$61.50, \$61.75, \$62, \$62.25, \$62.50, \$62.75, \$63, \$63.25, \$63.50, \$63.75, \$64, \$64.25, \$64.50, \$64.75, \$65, \$65.25, \$65.50, \$65.75, \$66, \$66.25, \$66.50, \$66.75, \$67, \$67.25, \$67.50, \$67.75, \$68, \$68.25, \$68.50, \$68.75, \$69, \$69.25, \$69.50, \$69.75, \$70, \$70.25, \$70.50, \$70.75, \$71, \$71.25, \$71.50, \$71.75, \$72, \$72.25, \$72.50, \$72.75, \$73, \$73.25, \$73.50, \$73.75, \$74, \$74.25, \$74.50, \$74.75, \$75, \$75.25, \$75.50, \$75.75, \$76, \$76.25, \$76.50, \$76.75, \$77, \$77.25, \$77.50, \$77.75, \$78, \$78.25, \$78.50, \$78.75, \$79, \$79.25, \$79.50, \$79.75, \$80, \$80.25, \$80.50, \$80.75, \$81, \$81.25, \$81.50, \$81.75, \$82, \$82.25, \$82.50, \$82.75, \$83, \$83.25, \$83.50, \$83.75, \$84, \$84.25, \$84.50, \$84.75, \$85, \$85.25, \$85.50, \$85.75, \$86, \$86.25, \$86.50, \$86.75, \$87, \$87.25, \$87.50, \$87.75, \$88, \$88.25, \$88.50, \$88.75, \$89, \$89.25, \$89.50, \$89.75, \$90, \$90.25, \$90.50, \$90.75, \$91, \$91.25, \$91.50, \$91.75, \$92, \$92.25, \$92.50, \$92.75, \$93, \$93.25, \$93.50, \$93.75, \$94, \$94.25, \$94.50, \$94.75, \$95, \$95.25, \$95.50, \$95.75, \$96, \$96.25, \$96.50, \$96.75, \$97, \$97.25, \$97.50, \$97.75, \$98, \$98.25, \$98.50, \$98.75, \$99, \$99.25, \$99.50, \$99.75, \$100, \$100.25, \$100.50, \$100.75, \$101, \$101.25, \$101.50, \$101.75, \$102, \$102.25, \$102.50, \$102.75, \$103, \$103.25, \$103.50, \$103.75, \$104, \$104.25, \$104.50, \$104.75, \$105, \$105.25, \$105.50, \$105.75, \$106, \$106.25, \$106.